

The Essential Report

16 August 2021



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Prepared By: Essential Research

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Our researchers are members of the Research Society.



About this poll

This report summarises the results of a fortnightly omnibus conducted by Essential Research with data provided by Qualtrics. The survey was conducted online from 11th to 15th August 2021 and is based on 1,100 respondents.

The weighting efficiency applied to the results at a national level is 95%, which gives an effective sample size of 1,049. The margin of error at this effective sample size is $\pm 3.0\%$ (95% confidence level).

The full methodology used to carry out this research is described in the appendix at the end of the report.

Note that due to rounding, not all tables necessarily total 100% and subtotals may also vary.



Federal government response to Covid-19

Q Overall, how would you rate the **federal government's** response to the Covid-19 outbreak?

	16/08	02/08	19/07	05/07	07/06	24/05	12/04	15/03	01/03	15/02	01/02	30/11	16/11
Very poor	13%	16%	13%	12%	10%	6%	7%	5%	6%	5%	4%	6%	5%
Quite poor	22%	19%	19%	17%	14%	12%	10%	7%	8%	7%	11%	8%	9%
Neither good nor poor	24%	28%	23%	26%	22%	25%	21%	18%	24%	19%	19%	19%	18%
Quite good	32%	28%	32%	33%	38%	40%	40%	39%	39%	42%	42%	41%	41%
Very good	9%	10%	14%	11%	15%	18%	22%	31%	23%	27%	25%	26%	26%
TOTAL: Poor	35%	35%	31%	30%	24%	18%	17%	12%	14%	12%	14%	13%	15%
TOTAL: Good	41%	38%	46%	44%	53%	58%	62%	70%	62%	69%	67%	67%	67%
Base (n)	1,100	1,098	1,100	1,099	1,104	1,100	1,368	1,124	1,074	1,109	1,092	1,034	1,010

TOTAL: Good	16/08	02/08	19/07	05/07	07/06	24/05	12/04	15/03	01/03
NSW	34%	39%	49%	44%	62%	56%	66%	69%	64%
VIC	37%	33%	39%	40%	42%	57%	55%	65%	51%
QLD	44%	40%	46%	48%	54%	56%	63%	69%	66%
SA	45%	48%	51%	48%	58%	66%	62%	78%	68%
WA	53%	37%	51%	42%	49%	56%	65%	75%	66%

- 41% of people rate the federal government's response to the Covid-19 outbreak as quite good or very good (38% earlier in the month), with 35% rating it as quite poor or very poor (35% earlier in the month).
- Just 9% of people say the response of the federal government has been very good- the lowest recorded since the start of the pandemic.



- Positive rating of the federal government's handling of Covid-19 has dropped further in NSW and SA compared to earlier this month (down 5% to 34%, and 3% to 45% respectively). This is the lowest recorded rating for both states.
- Positive rating has improved in WA (up 16% to 53%).



State government response to Covid-19

Q How would you rate your **state government's** response to the Covid-19 outbreak?

TOTAL: Good	16/08	02/08	19/07	05/07	07/06	24/05	12/04	15/03	01/03	15/02	01/02	30/11	16/11
NSW	42%	47%	54%	57%	69%	68%	73%	75%	72%	72%	71%	76%	75%
VIC	56%	54%	49%	50%	48%	63%	58%	62%	49%	59%	61%	60%	59%
QLD	66%	60%	62%	61%	65%	68%	72%	75%	73%	76%	78%	72%	71%
SA	68%	73%	68%	67%	67%	71%	75%	85%	78%	79%	80%	70%	76%
WA	87%	82%	77%	86%	75%	77%	84%	91%	85%	88%	80%	83%	82%

- Amid the ongoing Covid-19 outbreak and lockdown in NSW, positive rating of the state government's response to Covid-19 continues to drop, now at 42% from 47% earlier this month.
- Positive rating of the state government in Victoria is at a consistent level with earlier this month (now at 56%, 54% earlier this month), and has improved compared to this time last month (49%).
- Positive rating of the WA government's handling of Covid-19 has increased to 82%, an improvement from a month ago (77%).



Confidence in federal government’s long-term plans

Q Please indicate which is closest to your view about the federal government’s plan for each of the following issues:

TOTAL: I’m confident the federal government has a long-term plan, and it’s clear to me what this plan is	Aug’21	May’21
Minimise the long-term impact of remote learning on children and young people’s education	18%	-
Reduce the national deficit	18%	16%
Reopen international borders	21%	21%
Establish quarantine facilities	23%	21%
Protect children and young people from getting Covid-19	25%	-
The Covid-19 vaccine rollout	26%	25%

- Since May, the federal government has not convinced any more people it has a long-term plan to deal with the major challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 26% say they are confident the government has a plan, and it’s clear what it is for the vaccine roll-out (25% in May), 23% are clear on the government’s plans for quarantine facilities (21% in May), and 21% think there is a clear long-term plan to reopen international borders (21% in May).



	I'm confident the federal government has a long-term plan, and it's clear to me what this plan is	I'm confident the federal government has a long-term plan, but it hasn't been communicated well	I'm not confident the federal government has a long-term plan
Minimise the long-term impact of remote learning on children and young people's education	18%	39%	43%
Reduce the national deficit	18%	40%	42%
Reopen international borders	21%	38%	41%
Establish quarantine facilities	23%	37%	40%
Protect children and young people from getting Covid-19	25%	37%	38%
The Covid-19 vaccine rollout	26%	39%	35%

- There is uncertainty about the federal government's long-term plans, or a perception that these plans have not been communicated clearly to the public.
- 43% of people aren't confident there is a long-term plan from minimising the long-term impact of remote learning on children and young people's education. 39% are confident a plan exists but think it hasn't been communicated well.
- Over a third (35%) are not confident the federal government has a long-term plan for protecting children and young people from getting Covid-19. A further third (39%) are confident a plan exists but think it hasn't been communicated well.



Personal impact of Covid-19

Q To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the Covid-19 pandemic and its effects?:

TOTAL: Agree	Aug'21	Apr'20
I have a clear idea of what I can and can't do under social distancing rules	75%	79%
Social distancing will probably get easier over time	56%	61%
I'm able to get more things done around the house	54%	61%
[Asked only to those currently in paid work] I find I'm able to get more things done for work	38%	37%
I feel lonelier now, than before the pandemic	37%	36%
I'm worried by the effects of social distancing on my personal relationships	34%	29%
[Asked only to those currently in paid work] I'm working longer hours than I used to before the pandemic	30%	29%
I'm developing stronger friendships with people I can only contact via phone or internet	28%	31%

- Compared to last year, many effects of lockdowns have become no more manageable.
- 38% are able to get more things done around the house (37% in April 2020), and 37% say they feel lonelier than before the pandemic (36% in April 2020).
- However, more people than last year say they are worried about the effect of social distancing on their personal relationships (34%, up from 29%), and fewer people say social distancing will get easier (56%, down from 61%), and they are more productive around the house (54%, down from 61%).



	TOTAL: Agree	TOTAL: Disagree	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither disagree nor agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
I have a clear idea of what I can and can't do under social distancing rules	75%	10%	38%	37%	15%	6%	4%
Social distancing will probably get easier over time	56%	17%	15%	41%	27%	11%	6%
I'm able to get more things done around the house	54%	14%	15%	39%	32%	8%	6%
[Asked only to those currently in paid work] I find I'm able to get more things done for work	38%	17%	12%	27%	45%	11%	5%
I feel lonelier now, than before the pandemic	37%	37%	13%	24%	25%	18%	20%
I'm worried by the effects of social distancing on my personal relationships	34%	39%	10%	24%	27%	22%	17%
[Asked only to those currently in paid work] I'm working longer hours than I used to before the pandemic	30%	40%	9%	21%	30%	23%	17%
I'm developing stronger friendships with people I can only contact via phone or internet	28%	30%	7%	21%	42%	17%	13%



Concern about the impact of Covid-19 lockdowns on adults

Q Thinking about Covid-19 lockdowns across Australia, to what extent are you concerned about the effect of lockdowns on the following?

TOTAL: Concerned	Aug'21	Jul'21
My financial situation	54%	-
My mental wellbeing	51%	50%
My physical health	50%	-
[Asked only to those currently in paid work]		
My risk of unemployment or reduced hours	48%	-
My personal relationships	43%	39%
[Asked only to those currently in paid work]		
My work-life balance	43%	49%

- The effect of lockdowns is not getting any easier on people’s mental health, with 51% saying they are concerned with their mental wellbeing (50% in July 2021). 43% say they are concerned for their personal relationships (39% in July 2021), and 43% of people in employment are concerned about their work-life balance (49% in July 2021).

	TOTAL: Concerned	TOTAL: Not Concerned	Very concerned	Moderately concerned	Not that concerned	Not concerned at all
My financial situation	54%	46%	21%	33%	28%	18%
My mental wellbeing	51%	49%	21%	30%	30%	19%
My physical health	50%	50%	16%	34%	32%	17%
[Asked only to those currently in paid work] My risk of unemployment or reduced hours	48%	52%	17%	30%	28%	24%
My personal relationships	43%	57%	14%	29%	34%	22%
[Asked only to those currently in paid work] My work-life balance	43%	57%	13%	30%	37%	20%

- The biggest cause of concern for people is their financial situation (54%). Around half are concerned for their mental wellbeing (51%) and physical health (50%).
- 48% of those in employment are concerned that the lockdowns will result in unemployment or reduced hours.



Concern about the impact of Covid-19 lockdowns on children

Q And now thinking about Covid-19 lockdowns and their impact on children, to what extent are you concerned about the effect of lockdowns on the following?

[Asked only to those with dependent children in the household]

TOTAL: Concerned	Aug'21	Jul'21
My child(ren) missing out on socialising (with their friends, peers, teachers, etc.)	69%	-
My child(ren)'s mental wellbeing	65%	59%
My child(ren) falling behind in their learning at school	61%	55%
My child(ren) developing behavioural issues	51%	49%
Base (n)	392	433

- Parents' concern for the impact of lockdowns on children has increased since July.
- 65% are now concern for their children's wellbeing (59% in July), and 61% are concerned their children are falling behind at school (55% in July).



Asked only to those with dependent children in the household (n=392)	TOTAL: Concerned	TOTAL: Not Concerned	Very concerned	Moderately concerned	Not that concerned	Not concerned at all
My child(ren) missing out on socialising (with their friends, peers, teachers, etc.)	69%	31%	34%	35%	16%	15%
My child(ren)'s mental wellbeing	65%	35%	31%	34%	18%	17%
My child(ren) falling behind in their learning at school	61%	39%	30%	31%	18%	21%
My child(ren) developing behavioural issues	51%	49%	23%	27%	26%	23%
Asked only those with school-aged children, teenagers, or older dependent children in the household (n=275)						
My child(ren)'s readiness for life beyond school (e.g. university, work)	58%	42%	29%	30%	20%	22%
My child(ren) suffering from exam stress exacerbated by lockdowns	56%	44%	21%	34%	19%	25%

- The greatest concern for parents is their children missing out on socialising (69%), followed by children’s mental wellbeing (65%).
- Among parents with school-aged children, teenagers or older dependent children, 58% are concerned that the lockdowns will affect their children’s readiness for life beyond school, and 56% are concerned about extra exam stress.



Current emotional state

Q Thinking about how you feel currently, how would you rate yourself on the scales below?

[Asked on a 0-10 scale where 0-negative emotion and 10-positive emotion (e.g. 0-Uncertain, 10-Certain)]

	TOTAL: Negative emotion (0-3)	TOTAL: Neutral (4-6)	TOTAL: Positive emotion (7-10)	NET; Result (Positive – Negative)
Uncertain / Certain	34%	31%	36%	+2%
Frustrated / Content	31%	32%	37%	+6%
Stressed / Calm	29%	30%	41%	+12%
Lethargic / Energised	27%	38%	35%	+8%
Sad / Happy	27%	32%	41%	+14%
Pessimistic / Optimistic	25%	33%	42%	+17%
Angry / Not angry	24%	28%	48%	+24%

- When thinking about their current state of emotions, people are mostly less angry than angry (48% to 24%), and optimistic than pessimistic (42% to 25%).
- However, attitudes towards certainty are split (36% say they are certain, 34% uncertain) and many are frustrated (31% to 37% who are content).



TOTAL: Positive emotion (7-10)	Total	Gender		Age Group			Federal Voting Intention			
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	Labor	TOTAL: Coalition	Greens	TOTAL: Other
Certain	36%	43%	29%	34%	36%	37%	31%	47%	29%	28%
Content	37%	43%	32%	34%	37%	40%	33%	47%	34%	31%
Calm	41%	47%	36%	32%	43%	47%	35%	52%	41%	30%
Energised	35%	39%	31%	29%	36%	39%	30%	45%	25%	29%
Happy	41%	45%	37%	38%	40%	44%	37%	52%	34%	35%
Optimistic	42%	47%	38%	37%	42%	47%	40%	55%	32%	29%
Not angry	48%	49%	47%	42%	48%	54%	46%	56%	44%	37%

TOTAL: Negative emotion (0-3)	Total	Gender		Age Group			Federal Voting Intention			
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	Labor	TOTAL: Coalition	Greens	TOTAL: Other
Uncertain	34%	31%	36%	29%	36%	36%	36%	26%	47%	41%
Frustrated	31%	28%	34%	31%	31%	31%	39%	23%	31%	40%
Stressed	29%	26%	32%	35%	29%	24%	33%	21%	37%	39%
Lethargic	27%	23%	31%	30%	27%	25%	30%	18%	34%	42%
Sad	27%	22%	32%	28%	27%	27%	32%	18%	37%	35%
Pessimistic	25%	24%	25%	24%	28%	21%	30%	17%	32%	36%
Angry	24%	22%	25%	26%	22%	24%	26%	19%	26%	32%

- Men are more positive than women, with men more likely to say they have certainty (43%), they are content (43%), and calm (47%) among others. While women are more likely to be uncertain (36%), frustrated (34%) and stressed (32%).
- People aged 18-34 are more likely to say they are stressed than those aged over 55 (35% to 24%).
- Those voting for the Coalition are most likely to be feeling positive, with a higher incidence of those who are happy (52%), optimistic (55%) and calm (52%).



Uptake of a Covid-19 vaccine – Adults

Q The Covid-19 vaccine rollout is underway in Australia.

Once a vaccine becomes available to you, how long would you wait before taking it?

	16/08	02/08	19/07	05/07	07/06	10/05	26/04	15/03	01/03	18/01	14/12	10/08
I'd get vaccinated as soon as possible / I've already been vaccinated / I've already had the first dose of a Covid-19 vaccine / I've already had both doses of a Covid-19 vaccine	68%	64%	63%	51%	52%	44%	42%	49%	50%	42%	43%	56%
I'd get vaccinated, but wouldn't do it straight away	24%	25%	27%	33%	36%	42%	42%	40%	40%	47%	46%	35%
I'd never get vaccinated	8%	11%	11%	16%	13%	14%	16%	12%	10%	11%	10%	8%
Base (n)	1,100	1,098	1,100	1,099	1,104	1,092	1,090	1,124	1,074	1,084	1,071	1,008

- The vaccine rollout continues to progress, with 68% who have either received a vaccine, or would do so as soon as possible.
- A quarter (24%) now would wait to receive a vaccine (down from 47% in January).
- 8% say they would never get vaccinated (11% earlier in August).



Uptake of a Covid-19 vaccine – Children

Q It has recently been announced that children aged 12-15 with underlying health conditions can receive the Pfizer vaccine in Australia once enough vaccines are available.

Once a vaccine becomes available to your child(ren), how long would you wait before getting them to take it?

[Asked only to those with dependent children in the household]

	Total	Gender		Age Group			Federal Voting Intention			
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	Labor	TOTAL: Coalition	Greens	TOTAL: Other
I'd get my child(ren) vaccinated as soon as possible	50%	54%	46%	43%	46%	74%	54%	54%	44%	35%
I'd get my child(ren) vaccinated, but wouldn't do it straight away	41%	39%	42%	44%	46%	19%	37%	41%	45%	52%
I'd never get my child(ren) vaccinated	10%	7%	12%	14%	8%	7%	9%	5%	11%	12%
Base (n)	392	168	224	122	206	64	144	132	38	45



	NSW	VIC	State QLD	SA*	WA*
I'd get my child(ren) vaccinated as soon as possible	58%	49%	50%	31%	31%
I'd get my child(ren) vaccinated, but wouldn't do it straight away	30%	46%	41%	58%	54%
I'd never get my child(ren) vaccinated	12%	4%	8%	11%	16%
Base (n)	123	94	84	31	41

*Caution: Small base sizes

- Half of parents say would have their children vaccinated as soon as they are eligible, while 41% would not do it straight away. 10% say they would never vaccinate their children against Covid-19.
- Intention to vaccinate their children as soon as possible is highest among parents who are men (54%), those aged over 55 (74%), and Labor and Coalition voters (54% respectively). Parents in NSW are most likely to vaccinate their children as soon as possible (58%).



Support for mandatory Covid-19 vaccinations

Q Some have suggested that Covid-19 vaccinations should be mandatory for workers in occupations with a high Covid-19 transmission risk (e.g. healthcare, aged and disability care, education).

To what extent would you support or oppose mandatory Covid-19 vaccinations for workers in occupations with a high Covid-19 transmission risk?

	Total	Gender		Age Group			Federal Voting Intention			
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	Labor	TOTAL: Coalition	Greens	TOTAL: Other
Strongly support	52%	53%	51%	40%	49%	65%	54%	57%	47%	45%
Somewhat support	23%	23%	22%	29%	23%	17%	23%	24%	24%	22%
Neither support nor oppose	15%	14%	15%	19%	15%	11%	14%	10%	19%	18%
Somewhat oppose	5%	6%	4%	7%	5%	2%	5%	4%	6%	2%
Strongly oppose	6%	4%	8%	5%	8%	4%	4%	4%	3%	14%
TOTAL: Support	75%	76%	73%	69%	72%	82%	77%	82%	72%	67%
TOTAL: Oppose	10%	9%	12%	12%	13%	7%	9%	8%	9%	15%
Base (n)	1,100	538	562	341	374	385	376	384	116	122

- Three-quarters of people would support the introduction of mandatory Covid-19 vaccinations for workers in occupations with a high Covid-19 transmission risk, with just 10% opposing.
- Support is highest among those aged over 55 (82%). Over half of both Coalition and Labor voters would strongly support the introduction of mandatory vaccines for high-risk workers (57% and 54%).



	NSW	VIC	State QLD	SA	WA
Strongly support	59%	50%	56%	36%	43%
Somewhat support	22%	21%	19%	32%	28%
Neither support nor oppose	11%	16%	17%	19%	18%
Somewhat oppose	4%	5%	3%	6%	7%
Strongly oppose	5%	8%	5%	7%	5%
TOTAL: Support	80%	71%	75%	68%	71%
TOTAL: Oppose	9%	13%	8%	13%	11%
Base (n)	352	277	219	87	109



Responsible party for managing mandatory Covid-19 vaccinations

Q If Covid-19 vaccinations became mandatory for workers in occupations with a high Covid-19 transmission risk, which of the following do you think should be responsible for managing this compliance?

	Total	Gender		Age Group			Federal Voting Intention			
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	Labor	TOTAL: Coalition	Greens	TOTAL: Other
The federal government	39%	42%	35%	38%	39%	39%	40%	40%	41%	35%
State governments	30%	29%	31%	32%	31%	27%	30%	31%	25%	29%
Employers	31%	29%	34%	30%	30%	34%	30%	29%	34%	37%
Base (n)	1,100	538	562	341	374	385	376	384	116	122

	State				
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA
The federal government	35%	42%	37%	46%	39%
State governments	34%	26%	31%	27%	29%
Employers	31%	32%	31%	27%	32%
Base (n)	352	277	219	87	109

- More people think the federal government should be responsible for managing vaccine compliance among high-risk works (39%) than state governments (30%), or individual employers (31%).



Views towards workplace Covid-19 vaccination programs

Q Some employers are asking the government to allow workplace vaccination programs where employees can get a Covid-19 vaccine at work (in the same way employees can get flu shots at work).

Which of the following is closer to your view?

	Total	Gender		Age Group			Federal Voting Intention			
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	Labor	TOTAL: Coalition	Greens	TOTAL: Other
The government should indemnify employers who provide Covid-19 vaccinations to their employees through workplace vaccination programs	68%	68%	68%	58%	68%	77%	69%	72%	66%	59%
If employers insist their employees get vaccinated against Covid-19 through workplace vaccination programs, employers should be the ones liable if anything goes wrong	32%	32%	32%	42%	32%	23%	31%	28%	34%	41%
Base (n)	1,100	538	562	341	374	385	376	384	116	122

- The majority of people think the government should indemnify employers who provide Covid-19 vaccinations to their employees through workplace vaccination programs (68%). This is over twice as many who think that employers should be the ones liable if anything goes wrong through workplace vaccination programs.



Concern about climate threats to Australia listed in IPCC report

Q A recently released report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) found that changes to the earth’s climate are “unequivocally the result of human actions”, and increased global temperatures will cause unprecedented changes to the earth’s climate unless drastic action is taken over the next 10 years.

To what extent are you concerned about each of the following threats to Australia which the IPCC has listed in the report?

	TOTAL: Concerned	TOTAL: Not Concerned	Very concerned	Moderately concerned	Not that concerned	Not concerned at all
More extreme and frequent bushfires, with longer fire seasons	81%	19%	43%	38%	14%	6%
Increased frequency of droughts in drier areas	79%	21%	40%	39%	15%	6%
Increased sea temperatures damaging marine ecosystems	76%	24%	37%	39%	18%	6%
More frequent heavy rainfall causing river floods and worse storms	75%	25%	32%	42%	19%	6%
Sea levels around Australia continuing to rise, causing coastal erosion and threatening communities	72%	28%	32%	40%	20%	8%

- There is high concern for all impacts of climate change affecting Australia identified in the latest IPCC report.
- 81% say they are concerned about the threat of more extreme and frequent bushfires (43% very concerned), and 79% are concerned about the increased frequency of drought in drier areas (40% very concerned).
- Despite having the lowest concern of the threats, 72% of people say they are concerned with rising sea levels causing coastal erosion.



	TOTAL: Concerned	Total	Gender		Age Group			Federal Voting Intention			
			Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	Labor	TOTAL: Coalition	Greens	TOTAL: Other
More extreme and frequent bushfires, with longer fire seasons	81%		76%	85%	81%	83%	78%	87%	75%	92%	75%
Increased frequency of droughts in drier areas	79%		76%	82%	77%	84%	76%	84%	74%	91%	76%
Increased sea temperatures damaging marine ecosystems	76%		71%	80%	78%	80%	70%	83%	68%	93%	67%
More frequent heavy rainfall causing river floods and worse storms	75%		69%	80%	76%	79%	69%	81%	68%	87%	65%
Sea levels around Australia continuing to rise, causing coastal erosion and threatening communities	72%		66%	78%	73%	77%	67%	80%	64%	91%	68%
Base (n)		1,100	538	562	341	374	385	376	384	116	122



Support for government actions to combat IPCC report-listed climate threats

Q To what extent would you support or oppose the following government actions ?

	TOTAL: Support	TOTAL: Oppose	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose
Provide greater funding for rooftop solar and household battery storage	70%	7%	41%	29%	23%	4%	3%
Introduce a levy to high carbon-emitting industries to encourage them to switch to renewable sources	63%	13%	34%	29%	24%	7%	6%
Set a nationwide 'net zero' carbon emissions target for 2030	61%	13%	33%	29%	25%	7%	6%
Plan for the closure of all fossil fuel-burning power stations, and transition to renewables and battery storage by 2030	61%	14%	32%	29%	25%	7%	7%
Stop public funding of all coal and gas mining in Australia	53%	17%	29%	23%	31%	9%	8%
Phase out new petrol cars by 2030	47%	24%	22%	24%	30%	12%	11%

- The majority of people would support the introduction of many of the changes to policy listed. 70% support greater government funding for installation of rooftop solar panels and household battery storage, and 63% support the introduction of a levy to high carbon-emitting industries.
- 61% of people support both setting a nationwide 'net zero' carbon emission target for 2030, and the closure of all fossil fuel-burning power stations, and transition to renewables and battery storage by 2030. Just over half (53%) support the end of public funding for coal and gas mining in Australia.
- 47% are in favour of the phase-out of new petrol cars by 2030.



TOTAL: Support	Total	Gender		Age Group			Federal Voting Intention			
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	Labor	TOTAL: Coalition	Greens	TOTAL: Other
Provide greater funding for rooftop solar and household battery storage	70%	70%	71%	65%	73%	72%	75%	68%	85%	66%
Introduce a levy to high carbon-emitting industries to encourage them to switch to renewable sources	63%	59%	66%	61%	68%	58%	72%	55%	82%	50%
Set a nationwide 'net zero' carbon emissions target for 2030	61%	61%	62%	64%	66%	55%	70%	54%	85%	50%
Plan for the closure of all fossil fuel-burning power stations, and transition to renewables and battery storage by 2030	61%	60%	62%	66%	64%	54%	72%	52%	82%	53%
Stop public funding of all coal and gas mining in Australia	53%	54%	52%	56%	58%	44%	63%	43%	76%	39%
Phase out new petrol cars by 2030	47%	48%	45%	53%	51%	36%	51%	42%	76%	37%
Base (n)	1,100	538	562	341	374	385	376	384	116	122

- Those aged 18-34 have higher support than those aged over 55 for all measures, except greater funding for rooftop solar and household battery storage.
- Coalition voters and those voting for a minor party or independent candidate have the lowest support for the introduction of all these measures. Labor and Greens voters are the most likely to support all measures.



Appendix: Household income definitions*

TOTAL: Lower Income	Up to \$51,999 per year Total of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income that your household usually receives (GROSS – before tax and superannuation deductions)
TOTAL: Mid Income	\$52,000 to \$103,999 per year Total of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income that your household usually receives (GROSS – before tax and superannuation deductions)
TOTAL: High Income	More than \$104,000 per year Total of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income that your household usually receives (GROSS – before tax and superannuation deductions)

Appendix: Methodology, margin of error and professional standards

The data gathered for this report is gathered from a fortnightly online omnibus run by Essential Research with sample provided by Qualtrics from online panels.

The online omnibus is active from the Wednesday night of each week and closed on the following Sunday. The target population is all Australian residents aged 18+. Participants were invited to participate and completed the survey online without an interviewer present and incentives were offered for participation.

The response rate varies each week, but usually delivers 1000+ interviews. Quotas are applied to be representative of the target population by age, gender and location.

RIM weighting is applied to the data using information sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC). The factors used in the weighting are age, gender, location and party ID.

Information for the weighting efficiency, effective sample size and margin of error for each poll (from June 2021) can be found here: <https://essentialvision.com.au/about-this-poll>

Each fortnight, the team at Essential Media Communications discusses issues that are topical and a series of questions are devised to put to the Australian public. Some questions are repeated regularly (such as political preference and leadership approval), while others are unique to each week and reflect current media and

social issues. Full text for standard voting and regular political preferences can be found in the link above. No questions were asked prior to these questions which have material influence on results.

Participants not eligible to vote in federal elections (either for age, residency or other reasons) are excluded from voting intention. Eligible participants are able to select 'Unsure' for voting intention. They were then asked a 'leaner' question which also included an 'Unsure' option. Participants answering 'Unsure' are NOT excluded from published results, or any subsequent questions. 2 party preferred (2PP) calculations use stated preference. Preference flows from previous federal and state elections are only used for participants answering 'Unsure' for stated preference.

All Essential Research staff hold Research Society membership and are bound by professional codes of behaviour. This research is compliant with the Australian Polling Council Quality Mark standards.

